BEST AVAILABLE COPY

2/8/84 S1905-1 A

GEORGIA LABOR MARKET TRENDS

STATE AND STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS

SAM CALDWELL, COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT of LABOR | DECEMBER 1983 | LABOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS

(November Data)

DISLOCATED WORKERS: SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

Part I

Despite the easing of the overall unemployment rate, many people remain jobless with little hope of returning to their former occupations. Structural changes in the economy, caused by technological changes, shifts in consumer demand, and the inability of some of our domestic industries to compete successfully with foreign interests, have displaced a sizeable segment of the American work force. Although their number is the subject of considerable disagreement, a great deal is known about their characteristics and their social and economic problems. We shall examine these elements in this months installment.

The exact number of what is currently being termed dislocated workers is unknown, but national estimates range from 100,000 to more than 2 million. This considerable disparity results partly from the paucity of reliable data on which to base a count, but more on the definition used to define them. Under the strictest definition—that is, counting only workers who are displaced from declining industries and who remain unemployed for more than 6 months—the lower number is more nearly accurate. Most of these people are blue-collar workers from the industrial areas of the Midwest and Northeast. Under a more liberal definition which includes all unemployed workers in declining geographic areas, the number rises to around 2 million, only about half of whom are blue-collar workers. When the latter definition is used, managerial, sales, and clerical workers are much more strongly represented. Adding to the difficulty of quantifying dislocated workers is the recession of the past few years. No one has yet found a fool-proof way of separating the temporary effects of recessionary trends from true structural changes in the economy.

Although it is impossible to count dislocated workers in Georgia at this time because of gaps in some data bases and overlaps in others, available information indicates that the magnitude of the problem is less in the state than in the nation as a whole. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Georgia averaged 26,000 long-term unemployed persons per month during 1982. This figure was 12.5 percent of the total unemployed, up considerably from the 7.6 percent recorded in 1979. Expressed differently, Georgia's long-term unemployment rate (long-term unemployed as a percentage of the civilian labor force) was 1.0 percent. In the Southeast, only Florida has a lower rate. The national rate was 1.6 percent.

Despite their relatively small representation in the total labor force, the problem of dislocated workers is not a minor one for either society as a whole or for the workers themselves. Particularly in rural areas where job opportunities are limited, a plant closing may be devastating to the local community. The effects of the lost payroll may reach well beyond those people directly affected, causing economic decline in local businesses and secondary layoffs in some of them.

In Cooperation With the U.S. Department of Labor – Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration

Who is the dislocated worker? In Georgia, this person is more likely to be male than female, more likely to be white than black. He has probably worked in an industry such as textiles, apparel, transportation equipment, or lumbering, and as these are often located in rural areas (except transportation equipment, most of which is located in urban areas), he is likely to be a resident of a small town. Although there is little information relating to either age or job tenure, interviews with workers in soon-to-be-closed plants indicate that many of them are middle-aged or older people who have worked for the same employer all or most of their working lives.

Although white males predominate in the dislocated worker pool from the standpoint of numbers, women and blacks are nevertheless well-represented. An estimated 0.8 percent of Georgia's women in the labor force were unemployed for 26 or more weeks in 1982, and 2.0 percent of blacks (both male and female) were classed as long-term unemployed. The rates for both women and blacks in Georgia were well under the comparable rates for the nation and the Southeast.

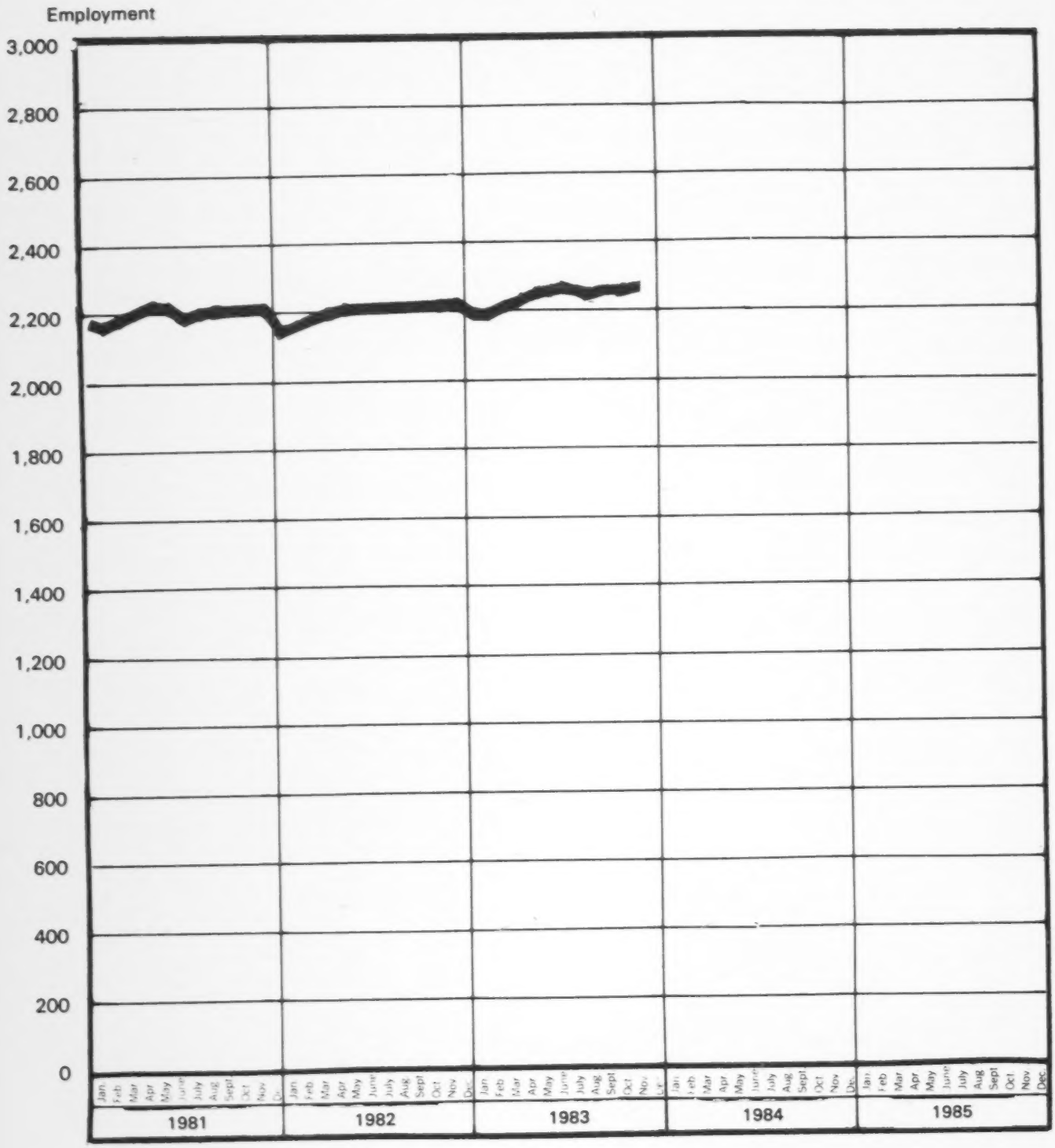
Displaced workers often face problems far greater than the obvious disadvantages of reduced income and loss of fringe benefits. When unemployment is caused by cyclical changes in the economy, it is often temporary, and workers with seniority are protected by either labor contract or custom from layoffs. During periods of structural change, however, it is the longer-tenured workers who are at the greatest disadvantage, according to a recent study conducted by the Congressional Budget Office. They are usually older than their co-workers with less seniority, and many are only semi-skilled. Their previous job experience may not be readily transferrable to another industry or occupation. Because earnings tend to rise with length of time on the job and promotions are often predicated largely on seniority, dislocated workers may reenter the labor market with unrealistic expectations regarding wages and status. They may find fringe benefits, such as pensions, vacations, and profit-sharing reduced. Often, workers with long job tenure have little information about the current labor market and, consequently experience great difficulty in finding new jobs. For a variety of reasons , older people are often less able to relocate to other geographic areas where job opportunities are more plentiful. They may own homes which would be costly to sell and replace elsewhere. They may have working spouses, children in school, or other strong family and community ties. As they are often blue-collar workers, they are much less likely to be assisted with moving expenses by a new employer than are professional or managerial personnel. Although they may have excellent work histories, older workers often find employers unwilling to hire them because of their age.

The previously-cited study by the Congressional Budget Office found that displaced workers' lives were usually seriously disrupted by their joblessness. One survey found two-thirds of them still unemployed a year after being laid off. On the average, their wages dropped by 17 percent when they were reemployed. The length of unemployment was directly related to age and skill level. For example, it was found that the proportion of workers over age 55 who were jobless for a year or longer was almost double the proportion of under-35 workers who were unemployed for a comparable length of time. It was also found that skilled workers average three and a half to six months less unemployment than their semi-skilled or unskilled co-workers.

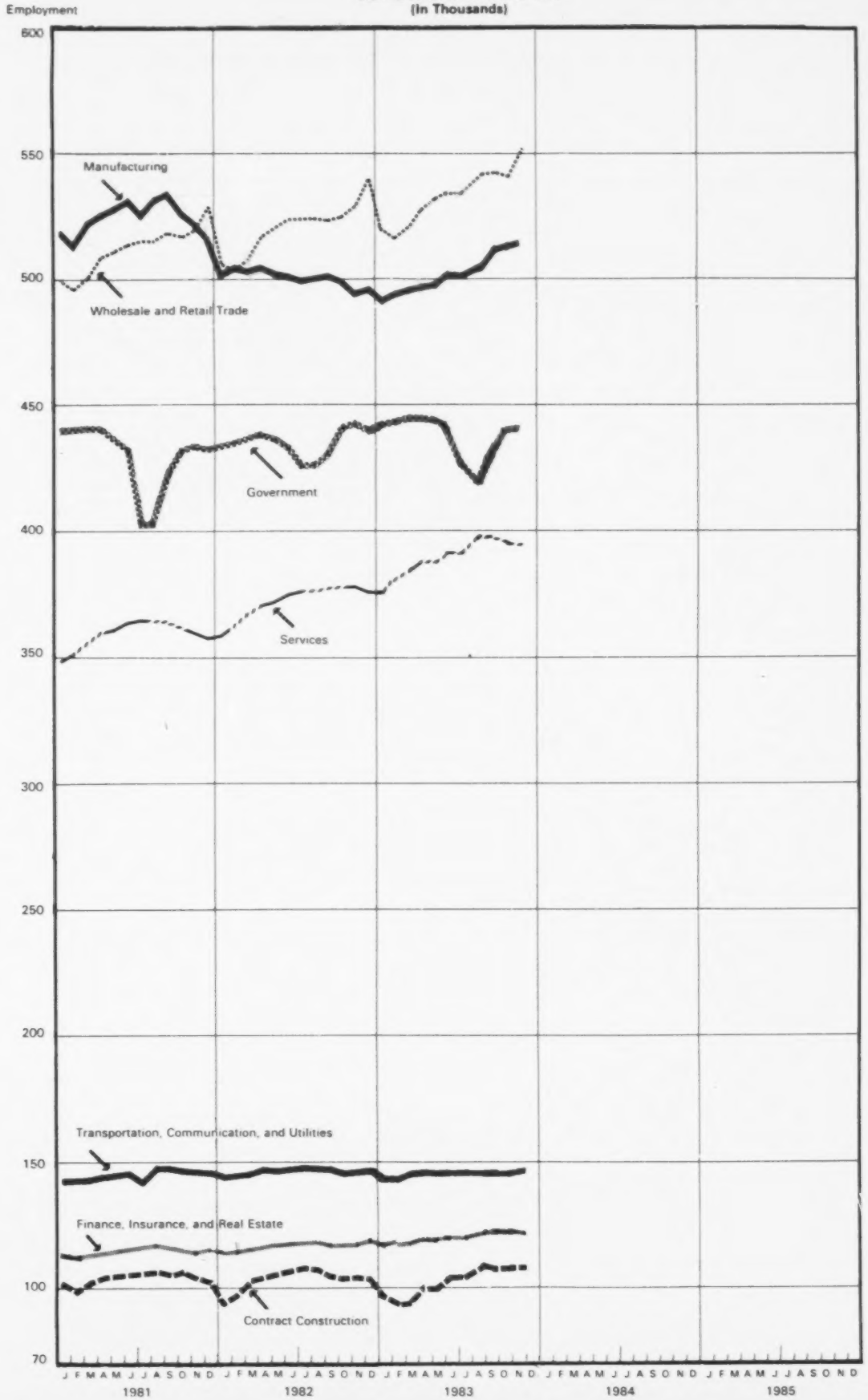
Next month, we will look at the role of government in the problem of dislocated workers and examine some of the programs designed to help them.

NOTE: Georgia narrative written by Joyce Morris, Principal Statistical Analyst (404) 656-3177.

TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands)



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
(In Thousands)



GEORGIA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (000's)

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	NET CHANGE IN JOBS PREVIOUS MONTH	NET CHANGE IN JOBS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO
Total Nonagricultural Employment	000000	2,289.2	2,278.7	2,217.1	10.5	72.1
Manufacturing	300005	515.4	515.0	494.5	.4	20.9
Durable Goods	300025	183.8	182.2	173.3	1.6	10.5
Lumber and Wood Products	324005	29.3	29.3	28.0	.0	1.3
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	324195	14.4	14.3	13.8	.1	.6
Furniture and Fixtures	325005	9.6	9.3	9.2	.3	.4
Household Furniture	325105	5.9	5.7	5.5	.2	.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	332005	16.2	16.4	15.7	-.2	.5
Primary Metal Industries	333005	15.8	15.7	15.6	.1	.2
Fabricated Metal Products	334005	17.8	17.7	17.1	.1	.7
Machinery, except Electrical	335005	20.8	20.4	19.4	.4	1.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	336005	23.5	23.2	21.9	.3	1.6
Transportation Equipment	337005	38.4	37.9	35.0	.5	3.4
Other Durable Goods	399915	12.4	12.3	11.5	.1	.9
Nondurable Goods	400015	331.6	332.7	321.2	-1.1	10.4
Food and Kindred Products	420005	59.1	59.7	58.4	-.6	.7
Meat Products	420105	21.4	21.3	21.1	.1	.3
Poultry Dressing and Poultry Processing	420185	15.8	15.8	15.4	.0	.4
Dairy Products	420205	4.6	4.7	4.4	-.1	.2
Bakery Products	420505	8.7	8.7	8.9	.0	-.2
Textile Mill Products	422005	108.8	108.9	102.7	-.1	6.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	422105	23.4	23.4	23.3	.0	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	422205	4.0	4.0	3.9	.0	.1
Knitting Mills	422505	9.5	9.5	9.3	.0	.2
Floor Covering Mills	422705	30.9	31.4	27.5	-.5	3.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	422805	21.9	21.8	20.8	.1	1.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	423005	70.8	71.0	69.1	-.2	1.7
Men's and Boys' Clothing	423175	39.9	39.8	38.8	.1	1.1
Women's and Children's Clothing	423335	21.8	22.0	21.2	-.2	.6
Paper and Allied Products	426005	27.5	27.4	27.1	.1	.4
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills	426135	13.1	12.9	12.7	.2	.4
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	426505	6.8	6.9	6.7	-.1	.1
Printing and Publishing	427005	26.5	26.6	25.8	-.1	.7
Commercial Printing	427505	9.9	9.8	9.9	.1	.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	428005	17.2	17.2	16.8	.0	.4
Agricultural Chemicals	428705	2.2	2.2	2.3	.0	-.1
Leather and Leather Products	431005	1.9	1.9	2.1	.0	-.2
Other Nondurable Goods	499915	19.9	20.0	19.0	-.1	.9
Nonmanufacturing	000060	1,773.7	1,763.7	1,722.5	10.0	51.2
Mining	100005	7.6	7.5	7.3	.1	.3
Contract Construction	200005	109.3	108.3	104.3	1.0	5.0
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (except U.S. Postal Service)	500005	148.2	147.9	145.5	.3	2.7
Transportation	500015	86.2	86.0	84.4	.2	1.8
Communication (except U.S. Postal Service)	548005	39.2	39.2	38.7	.0	.5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Service	549005	22.7	22.7	22.3	.0	.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	600005	550.6	543.5	528.5	7.1	22.1
Wholesale Trade	650005	172.2	171.6	165.6	.6	6.6
Wholesale Trade, Durable Goods	650015	103.1	102.6	99.7	.5	3.4
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable Goods	651005	69.1	69.0	65.9	.1	3.2
Retail Trade	652005	378.4	371.9	362.8	6.5	15.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	700005	120.8	120.9	117.0	-.1	3.8
Finance	760025	54.1	54.3	51.1	-.2	3.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents, and Brokers	763045	42.7	42.5	42.4	.2	.3
Real Estate	765075	24.0	24.1	23.6	-.1	.4
Services	800005	395.4	395.1	377.6	.3	17.8
Government	998008	441.9	440.5	442.3	1.4	-.4
Federal	998011	84.6	84.6	84.5	.0	.1
State and Local	998509	357.3	355.9	357.8	1.4	-.5

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Administration, based upon monthly reports submitted by selected employers throughout Georgia. The estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Proprietors, domestic servants, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded. Estimates based on 1982 benchmark.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

GEORGIA PRODUCTION WORKERS (000's)

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	NET CHANGE IN JOBS PREVIOUS MONTH	NET CHANGE IN JOBS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO
Total Manufacturing	300005	385.0	384.5	368.1	.5	16.9
Durable Goods	300025	133.0	131.7	125.8	1.3	7.2
Nondurable Goods	400015	252.0	252.8	242.2	-.8	9.8
Selected Industries:						
Food and Kindred Products	420005	40.3	40.7	39.6	-.4	.7
Textile Mill Products	422005	89.8	90.1	84.6	-.3	5.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	422105	20.7	20.7	20.7	.0	.0
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	422205	3.4	3.4	3.4	.0	.0
Knitting Mills	422505	7.7	7.7	7.5	.0	.2
Floor Covering Mills	422705	25.1	25.7	22.7	-.6	2.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	422805	18.2	18.0	17.3	.2	.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	423005	61.1	61.2	59.1	-.1	2.0
Men's and Boys' Clothing	423175	34.9	34.8	33.4	.1	1.5
Women's and Children's Clothing	423335	18.3	18.5	18.1	-.2	.2
Lumber and Wood Products	324005	22.8	22.9	21.8	-.1	1.0
Furniture and Fixtures	325005	7.9	7.7	8.0	.2	-.1
Paper and Allied Products	426005	20.8	20.8	20.5	.0	.3
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills	426135	9.9	9.7	9.4	.2	.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	428005	10.5	10.4	10.0	.1	.5
Leather and Leather Products	431005	1.4	1.4	1.7	.0	-.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	332005	12.1	12.2	11.8	-.1	.3
Primary Metal Industries	333005	10.9	10.8	10.7	.1	.2
Fabricated Metal Products	334005	13.5	13.4	13.3	.1	.2
Machinery, except Electrical	335005	14.5	14.2	12.9	.3	1.6
Electric and Electronic Equipment	336005	16.1	15.7	14.6	.4	1.5
Transportation Equipment	337005	25.1	24.6	23.4	.5	1.7

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Administration, based upon monthly reports submitted by selected employers throughout Georgia. The estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Proprietors, domestic servants, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded. Estimates based on 1982 benchmark.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

GEORGIA HOURS AND EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
		CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82
Total Manufacturing	300005	$302.40	$299.29	$275.37	42.0	41.8	40.2	$ 7.20	$ 7.16	$ 6.85
Durable Goods	300025	353.16	353.22	310.49	43.6	43.5	40.8	8.10	8.12	7.61
Nondurable Goods	400015	275.37	271.17	258.00	41.1	40.9	40.0	6.70	6.63	6.45
Selected Industries:										
Food and Kindred Products	420005	$270.27	$263.16	$262.44	40.1	40.3	40.5	$ 6.74	$ 6.53	$ 6.48
Textile Mill Products	422005	261.02	255.64	239.13	42.1	41.5	40.6	6.20	6.16	5.89
Weaving Mills, Cotton	422105	268.82	261.66	244.99	42.4	42.0	40.9	6.34	6.23	5.99
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	422205	283.16	293.69	256.54	42.2	43.9	40.4	6.71	6.69	6.35
Knitting Mills	422505	209.76	199.47	210.67	38.0	36.4	39.9	5.52	5.48	5.28
Floor Covering Mills	422705	276.51	267.89	255.85	44.1	43.0	43.0	6.27	6.23	5.95
Yarn and Thread Mills	422805	246.31	251.72	228.13	39.6	40.6	38.6	6.22	6.20	5.91
Apparel and Other Textile Products	423005	181.93	180.88	169.73	38.3	38.0	36.5	4.75	4.76	4.65
Men's and Boys' Clothing	423175	180.50	179.35	170.25	38.0	37.6	36.3	4.75	4.77	4.69
Women's and Children's Clothing	423335	179.80	178.78	164.78	38.5	38.2	35.9	4.67	4.68	4.59
Lumber and Wood Products	324005	242.34	240.55	217.40	42.0	42.5	39.6	5.77	5.66	5.49
Furniture and Fixtures	325005	232.79	211.75	197.80	47.8	44.3	40.7	4.87	4.78	4.86
Paper and Allied Products	426005	493.56	492.56	458.48	45.7	46.6	44.0	10.80	10.57	10.42
Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills	426135	589.74	585.28	542.36	48.3	49.6	45.5	12.21	11.80	11.92
Chemicals and Allied Products	428005	383.88	386.81	355.32	42.0	42.6	42.0	9.14	9.08	8.46
Leather and Leather Products	431005	151.40	157.60	155.22	34.1	35.1	35.6	4.44	4.49	4.36
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	332005	340.32	341.54	314.67	42.7	42.8	41.9	7.97	7.98	7.51
Primary Metal Industries	333005	402.78	410.74	337.92	42.0	43.1	38.4	9.59	9.53	8.80
Fabricated Metal Products	334005	346.37	325.93	289.67	45.1	43.4	41.8	7.68	7.51	6.93
Electric and Electronic Equipment	336005	383.87	330.31	314.34	48.9	44.1	41.8	7.85	7.49	7.52
Transportation Equipment	337005	511.06	559.58	471.33	43.2	46.4	42.5	11.83	12.06	11.09

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data exclude supervisory, sales, clerical, and other office personnel. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis, reflecting changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, as well as any premium pay for overtime and late shift work.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

SEASONAL GAINS IN TRADE BOOST ATLANTA EMPLOYMENT

Atlanta's nonfarm employment rose 10,200 from October to November, reaching a level of 1,053,300. Nonmanufacturing provided the employment increase because of seasonal gains in the retail sector of trade and moderate advances in contract construction, services, and government.

Manufacturing climbed to 143,200 with a gain of 500 in durable goods industries. The nondurable goods sector held stable during the month. Some weaknesses occurred in both durable and nondurable goods with partial layoffs in stone, clay, and glass; nonelectrical machinery; textiles; and paper (paperboard containers and boxes).

For the current month, manufacturing was up 3,500 over the same month last year. Durable goods industries accounted for nearly all of the increase , which was attributed primarily to advances in stone, clay, and glass production and transportation equipment assembly. Among the nondurable goods industries, apparel and other textile products and printing and publishing recorded increases over the year.

Nonmanufacturing registered a gain of 9,700 for the month as all major industry divisions rose. Trade exhibited the greatest increase followed by construction, services, and government. Transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance, and real estate rose by 300 and 100 respectively.

More activity in general building and special trades contracting pushed construction employment upward, more than offsetting a slight drop in heavy construction. Trucking and warehousing and electric, gas, and sanitary services accounted for the modest increase of 300 in transportation and public utilities. The 6,500 additional jobs in trade were provided by the retail sector as most industries hired for the holiday season. Finance , insurance, and real estate remained at almost the same level as the previous month. Services rose 800 with modest gains registered by business services, automobile repair services, medical and health facilities, hospitals, and private education. Hotels, amusement and recreational facilites, and social services fell slightly. Substantially all the increase in government occurred in the state and local sector because of the rise in state and local education employment.

NOTE: Narrative written by Atlanta Area Analyst, Wendell N. Moss. (404) 656-5856.

ATLANTA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (000's)

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	NET CHANGE IN JOBS PREVIOUS MONTH	NET CHANGE IN JOBS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO
Total Nonagricultural Employment	000000	1,053.3	1,043.1	1,017.9	10.2	35.4
Manufacturing	300005	143.2	142.7	139.7	.5	3.5
Durable Goods	300025	73.1	72.6	69.8	.5	3.3
Lumber and Wood Products	324005	2.5	2.6	2.6	-.1	-.1
Furniture and Fixtures	325005	3.6	3.4	3.6	.2	.0
Household Furniture	325105	1.9	1.8	1.8	.1	.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	332005	7.4	7.4	6.6	.0	.8
Primary Metal Industries	333005	4.9	4.9	5.0	.0	-.1
Fabricated Metal Products	334005	6.8	6.7	6.7	.1	.1
Machinery, except Electrical	335005	7.7	7.8	7.3	-.1	.4
Electric and Electronic Equipment	336005	11.5	11.6	11.5	-.1	.0
Transportation Equipment	337005	23.4	23.2	21.8	.2	1.6
Other Durable Goods	399915	5.1	5.1	4.7	.0	.4
Nondurable Goods	400015	70.2	70.1	69.9	.1	.3
Food and Kindred Products	420005	18.8	18.7	18.9	.1	-.1
Meat Products	420105	4.4	4.4	5.2	.0	-.8
Bakery Products	420505	3.5	3.5	3.3	.0	.2
Textile Mill Products	422005	4.4	4.3	4.4	.1	.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	422105	1.2	1.2	1.2	.0	.0
Yarn and Thread Mills	422805	1.6	1.6	1.7	.0	-.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	423005	8.6	8.6	8.3	.0	.3
Men's and Boys' Clothing	423175	3.5	3.5	3.4	.0	.1
Women's and Children's Clothing	423335	2.9	2.9	2.9	.0	.0
Paper and Allied Products	426005	7.5	7.6	7.5	-.1	.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	426505	3.8	3.9	3.8	-.1	.0
Printing and Publishing	427005	17.0	17.0	16.8	.0	.2
Commercial Printing	427505	7.6	7.5	7.5	.1	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	428005	7.6	7.6	7.6	.0	.0
Other Nondurable Goods	499915	6.3	6.3	6.3	.0	.0
Nonmanufacturing	000060	910.1	900.4	878.2	9.7	31.9
Contract Construction	200005	48.5	47.4	46.8	1.1	1.7
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (except U.S. Postal Service)	500005	93.7	93.4	92.1	.3	1.6
Transportation	500015	59.0	58.8	57.3	.2	1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	600005	300.1	293.6	286.8	6.5	13.3
Wholesale Trade	650005	106.0	105.9	107.4	.1	-1.4
Wholesale Trade, Durable Goods	650015	70.3	70.5	71.4	-.2	-1.1
Wholesale Trade, Nondurable Goods	651005	35.7	35.4	36.0	.3	-.3
Retail Trade	652005	194.1	187.8	179.4	6.3	14.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	700005	72.0	71.9	70.2	.1	1.8
Finance	760025	29.1	29.3	27.4	-.2	1.7
Insurance Carriers, Agents, and Brokers	763045	26.3	26.1	26.6	.2	-.3
Services	800055	228.8	228.0	217.8	.8	11.0
Government	998008	166.9	166.1	164.5	.8	2.4
Federal	998011	32.3	32.2	32.2	.1	.1
State and Local	998509	134.7	133.9	132.3	.8	2.4

..NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Administration, based upon monthly reports submitted by selected employers in the Atlanta area, which includes Butts, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Rockdale, and Walton Counties. The estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Proprietors, domestic servants, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded. Estimates based on 1982 benchmark.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

ATLANTA PRODUCTION WORKERS (000's)

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	NET CHANGE IN JOBS PREVIOUS MONTH	NET CHANGE IN JOBS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO
Total Manufacturing	300005	97.4	96.9	95.0	.5	2.4
Durable Goods	300025	51.0	50.6	48.8	.4	2.2
Nondurable Goods	400015	46.4	46.3	46.2	.1	.2
Selected Industries:						
Food and Kindred Products	420005	11.8	11.8	11.7	.0	.1
Textile Mill Products	422005	3.3	3.3	3.6	.0	-.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	423005	6.8	6.8	6.8	.0	.0
Men's and Boys' Clothing	423175	3.0	3.1	3.0	-.1	.0
Women's and Children's Clothing	423335	2.2	2.2	2.3	.0	-.1
Lumber and Wood Products	324005	1.9	2.0	2.0	-.1	-.1
Furniture and Fixtures	325005	3.0	2.8	3.0	.2	.0
Paper and Allied Products	426005	5.7	5.7	5.7	.0	.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	426505	2.6	2.6	2.6	.0	.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	428005	4.2	4.2	4.0	.0	.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	332005	5.7	5.7	5.1	.0	.6
Primary Metal Industries	333005	3.2	3.1	3.1	.1	.1
Fabricated Metal Industries	334005	4.7	4.7	4.6	.0	.1
Machinery, except Electrical	335005	5.7	5.8	5.3	-.1	.4
Transportation Equipment	337005	14.9	14.6	14.1	.3	.8

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Administration, based upon monthly reports submitted by selected employers in the Atlanta area, which includes Butts, Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Newton, Paulding, Rockdale, and Walton Counties. The estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Proprietors, domestic servants, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded. Estimates based on 1982 benchmark.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

ATLANTA HOURS AND EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82
Total Manufacturing	300005	$352.92	$362.20	$322.72	40.8	41.3	39.5	$ 8.65	$ 8.77	$ 8.17
Durable Goods	300025	391.68	407.97	356.40	41.1	41.8	39.6	9.53	9.76	9.00
Nondurable Goods	400015	311.04	311.36	287.23	40.5	40.7	39.4	7.68	7.65	7.29
Selected Industries:										
Food and Kindred Products	420005	$309.10	$300.75	$285.04	40.3	40.1	39.1	$ 7.67	$ 7.50	$ 7.29
Textile Mill Products	422005	238.86	246.77	190.71	40.9	42.4	34.3	5.84	5.82	5.56
Apparel and Other Textile Products	423005	183.98	174.69	170.14	37.7	36.7	36.2	4.88	4.76	4.70
Men's and Boys' Clothing	423175	179.46	172.28	154.92	36.7	36.5	33.9	4.89	4.72	4.57
Women's and Children's Clothing	423335	184.30	171.15	179.18	38.0	35.0	38.7	4.85	4.89	4.63
Lumber and Wood Products	324005	221.89	223.29	220.41	37.8	38.3	38.2	5.87	5.83	5.77
Furniture and Fixtures	325005	237.47	219.06	204.69	47.4	43.9	39.9	5.01	4.99	5.13
Paper and Allied Products	426005	405.28	395.28	369.37	44.1	43.2	42.9	9.19	9.15	8.61
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	426505	390.73	373.54	335.78	44.2	42.4	40.7	8.84	8.81	8.25
Chemicals and Allied Products	428005	357.20	388.89	342.36	41.2	43.5	41.1	8.67	8.94	8.33
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	332005	334.85	336.07	311.74	41.7	41.8	41.4	8.03	8.04	7.53
Primary Metal Industries	333005	558.90	569.21	445.04	45.0	45.5	38.8	12.42	12.51	11.47
Fabricated Metal Products	334005	408.10	359.39	354.97	43.6	40.2	40.2	9.36	8.94	8.83
Transportation Equipment	337005	531.73	605.82	503.88	39.8	43.9	39.0	13.36	13.80	12.92

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data exclude supervisory, sales, clerical, and other office personnel. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis, reflecting changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, as well as any premium pay for overtime and late shift work.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

ALBANY SMSA

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Albany SMSA, at 44,000, was unchanged from the previous month and rose 300 during the year. A decline of 400 in manufacturing during the year was more than offset by an increment of 800 in the nonmanufacturing division.

Manufacturing, at 11,500, was unchanged during the month and declined 400 over the year. Durable goods gained 100 during the month. The increment was in the "other durable goods" segment, which is concerned primarily with the manufacture of building materials and furniture. In the nondurable goods division, a loss in the food products segment caused a decline of 100 jobs. Over the year, durable goods declined 200 while nondurable goods lost 300. Most of the losses were in "other durable goods" and food products.

Nonmanufacturing industries posted a net loss of 100 from last month while gaining 800 from last year. Contract construction, at 1,900, was unchanged over the month and gained 200 during the year. Most of the annual gain was in residential construction. Transportation, communication, and utilities, at 2,200, was unchanged over the month and year. Finance, insurance, and real estate, at 2,200, was down slightly over the month and unchanged for the year. Trade, at 9,600, was unchanged during the month, but gained 500 over the year. Approximately two-thirds of the yearly gain was in the retail segment, and the remainder was in wholesale trade. Services, at 5,800, declined 100 during November and was unchanged from the previous year. Most of the November decline was in business services and in the miscellaneous category. Government, at 10,800, was unchanged over the month and gained 200 during the year. The annual gain was primarily in the local government sector.

NOTE: Narrative written by Albany Area Analyst W. David Wilson (912) 439 4181

ALBANY NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (000's)

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	NET CHANGE IN JOBS PREVIOUS MONTH	NET CHANGE IN JOBS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO
Total Nonagricultural Employment	000000	44.0	44.0	43.7	.0	.3
Manufacturing	300005	11.5	11.5	11.9	.0	-.4
Durable Goods	300025	2.1	2.0	2.3	.1	-.2
Primary Metals, Fabricated Metals, and Machinery	333055	1.3	1.3	1.1	.0	.2
Other Durable Goods	399915	.8	.7	1.2	.1	-.4
Nondurable Goods	400015	9.4	9.5	9.7	-.1	-.3
Food and Kindred Products	420005	3.1	3.2	3.3	-.1	-.2
Textile Mill Products	422005	1.7	1.7	1.7	.0	.0
Chemicals	428005	.5	.5	.5	.0	.0
Other Nondurable Goods	499915	4.2	4.1	4.2	.1	.0
Nonmanufacturing	000060	32.5	32.6	31.7	-.1	.8
Contract Construction	200005	1.9	1.9	1.7	.0	.2
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (except U.S. Postal Service)	500005	2.2	2.2	2.2	.0	.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	600005	9.6	9.6	9.1	.0	.5
Wholesale Trade	650005	2.8	2.8	2.6	.0	.2
Retail Trade	652005	6.9	6.8	6.5	.1	.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	700005	2.2	2.3	2.2	-.1	.0
Services and Mining	800055	5.8	5.9	5.8	-.1	.0
Government	998008	10.8	10.8	10.6	.0	.2
Federal	998011	2.6	2.6	2.6	.0	.0
State and Local	998509	8.2	8.2	8.0	.0	.2

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Administration, based upon monthly reports submitted by selected employers in the Albany area, which includes Dougherty and Lee Counties. The estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Proprietors, domestic servants, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded. Estimates based on 1982 benchmark.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

ATHENS NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (000's)

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	NET CHANGE IN JOBS PREVIOUS MONTH	NET CHANGE IN JOBS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO
Total Nonagricultural Employment	000000	55.9	55.5	53.5	.4	2.4
Manufacturing	300005	14.7	14.6	13.9	.1	.8
Durable Goods	300025	4.8	4.7	4.4	.1	.4
Primary Metals, Fabricated Metals, and Machinery	333055	2.3	2.3	2.3	.0	.0
Other Durable Goods	399915	2.5	2.4	2.1	.1	.4
Nondurable Goods	400015	9.9	9.9	9.5	.0	.4
Food and Kindred Products	420005	3.0	3.0	2.9	.0	.1
Textile Mill Products	422005	2.5	2.5	2.4	.0	.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	423005	3.4	3.4	3.1	.0	.3
Other Nondurable Goods	499915	1.1	1.0	1.1	.1	.0
Nonmanufacturing	000060	41.2	40.9	39.6	.3	1.6
Contract Construction	200005	2.0	2.0	1.8	0	.2
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (except U.S. Postal Service)	500005	1.6	1.5	1.5	.1	.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	600005	11.2	11.1	10.3	.1	.9
Wholesale Trade	650005	2.0	2.0	1.9	.0	.1
Retail Trade	652005	9.2	9.1	8.4	.1	.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	700005	1.7	1.7	1.6	.0	.1
Services and Mining	800055	7.1	7.1	7.1	.0	.0
Government	998008	17.6	17.5	17.2	.1	.4
Federal	998011	1.9	1.9	2.0	.0	-.1
State and Local	998509	15.7	15.6	15.3	.1	.4

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Administration, based upon monthly reports submitted by selected employers in the Athens area, which includes Clarke, Jackson, Madison, and Oconee Counties. The estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Proprietors, domestic servants, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded. Estimates based on 1982 benchmark.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

AUGUSTA SMSA

Employment in the Augusta area rose to 124,800, an increase of 1,000 over the month and 1,100 over the year. The monthly rise was attributable to more activity in manufacturing, construction, trade, and services and mining.

Manufacturing, at 34,400, climbed 300 over the month and 1,000 over the year. The monthly and annual increments were due to more business in durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, at 700, was unchanged over the month, but rose 100 over the year with scattered increments. Stone, clay, and glass products, at 3,000, was unchanged over the month, but rose 500 over the year, partly because of more activity in glass products. Metals and machinery, at 3,000, rose 100 over the month with more business in nonelectrical machinery. This segment rose 600 over the year with increments throughout. Other durable goods, at 2,400, remained unchanged over the month and over the year.

Food and kindred products, at 2,900, was unchanged over the month, but rose 200 over the year with scattered increments. Textile mill products, at 6,700, dropped 100 over the month in broadwoven goods. This segment lost 1,100 over the year with changing technology triggered by international competition. Apparel and other textile products, at 1,900, was unchanged over the month, but dropped 100 over the year because of scattered declines. Printing and publishing, at 1,200, was unchanged over the month, but climbed 200 over the year with more activity in commercial printing. "Other nondurable goods," at 12,300, was unchanged over the month, but rose 300 over the year with more business in paper and chemicals. Construction, at 5,000, rose 500 over the month as additional projects moved ahead, primarily in heavy industrial building. This division lost 800 over the year because of the completion of some projects. Transportation and public utilities, at 4,200, was unchanged over the month, but dropped 100 over the year with scattered declines. Trade, at 25,200, rose 400 over the month because of the usual retail increase triggered by Christmas shoppers. This division climbed 400 over the year because of the opening of new firms. Finance, insurance, and real estate, at 4,500, dropped 100 over the month because of scattered decrements. This division was unchanged over the year. Services and mining, at 20,100, rose 100 over the month and 800 over the year mostly because of the opening of new firms. Government, at 31,400, dropped 100 over the month and 200 over the year due to less activity in the state and local sector.

NOTE Narrative written by Augusta Area Analyst, Jack Herrington (404) 828-3131

AUGUSTA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (000's)

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	NET CHANGE IN JOBS PREVIOUS MONTH	NET CHANGE IN JOBS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO
Total Nonagricultural Employment	000000	124.8	123.8	123.7	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing	300005	34.4	34.1	33.4	.3	1.0
Durable Goods	300025	9.2	9.0	7.9	.2	1.3
Lumber and Wood Products	324005	.7	.7	.6	.0	.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	332005	3.0	3.0	2.5	.0	.5
Primary Metals, Fabricated Metals, and Machinery	333055	3.0	2.9	2.4	.1	.6
Other Durable Goods	399915	2.4	2.4	2.4	.0	.0
Nondurable Goods	400015	25.1	25.2	25.5	-.1	-.4
Food and Kindred Products	420005	2.9	2.9	2.7	.0	.2
Textile Mill Products	422005	6.7	6.8	7.8	-.1	-1.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	423005	1.9	1.9	2.0	.0	-.1
Printing and Publishing	427005	1.2	1.2	1.0	.0	.2
Other Nondurable Goods	499915	12.3	12.3	12.0	.0	.3
Nonmanufacturing	000060	90.5	89.7	90.3	.8	.2
Contract Construction	200005	5.0	4.5	5.8	.5	-.8
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (except U.S. Postal Service)	500005	4.2	4.2	4.3	.0	-.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	600005	25.2	24.8	24.8	.4	.4
Wholesale Trade	650005	4.3	4.3	4.5	.0	-.2
Retail Trade	652005	20.9	20.5	20.3	.4	.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	700005	4.5	4.6	4.5	-.1	.0
Services and Mining	800055	20.1	20.0	19.3	.1	.8
Government	998008	31.4	31.5	31.6	-.1	-.2
Federal	998011	7.4	7.4	7.3	.0	.1
State and Local	998509	24.0	24.2	24.3	-.2	-.3

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Administration, based upon monthly reports submitted by selected employers in the Augusta area, which includes Richmond and Columbia Counties, Georgia, and Aiken County, South Carolina. The estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Proprietors, domestic servants, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded. Estimates based on 1982 benchmark.

NOTE: Totals may not add to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

COLUMBUS SMSA

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 500 in November to 81,100. The increase was shared by manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. From November 1982, employment gained 2,600 with manufacturing increasing 1,500 and nonmanufacturing gaining 1,100.

Manufacturing employment had an increase of 200 from October with all groups remaining constant except metals and machinery. Over the year, employment in manufacturing swelled by 1,500 workers. Metals and machinery led in the increase with textile mill products following closely. Other increases were noted in all other segments except in stone, clay, and glass products and in "other nondurable goods," which remained unchanged.

Nonmanufacturing employment increased 300 from October with trade contributing all of the gain. Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services declined by 100 over the month while services and miscellaneous employment lost 200 workers. Other groups remained unchanged. Over the year, nonmanufacturing employment rose by 1,100. Gains of 800 in contract construction and 700 in trade were noted while state and local government workers increased 100. Transportation, communications, electric, gas, and sanitary services declined by 200 while services and miscellaneous employment lost 500 workers.

Employment Outlook

In January, employment should decline slightly as many seasonal workers will no longer be needed in trade establishments. When spring arrives, employment is expected to increase seasonally as well as in the staffing of new manufacturing facilities.

NOTE Narrative written by Columbus Area Analyst, Richard Mann (404) 571-7423.

COLUMBUS NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (000's)

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	NET CHANGE IN JOBS PREVIOUS MONTH	NET CHANGE IN JOBS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO
Total Nonagricultural Employment	000000	81.1	80.6	78.5	.5	2.6
Manufacturing	300005	21.1	20.9	19.6	.2	1.5
Durable Goods	300025	5.2	5.0	4.3	.2	.9
Lumber and Wood Products	324005	.4	.4	.3	.0	.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	332005	.5	.5	.5	.0	.0
Primary Metals, Fabricated Metals, and Machinery	333055	3.8	3.7	3.2	.1	.6
Other Durable Goods	399915	.4	.4	.3	.0	.1
Nondurable Goods	400015	15.9	15.9	15.3	.0	.6
Food and Kindred Products	420005	4.1	4.1	4.0	.0	.1
Textile Mills Products	422005	8.6	8.6	8.2	.0	.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	423005	.8	.8	.7	.0	.1
Printing and Publishing	427005	1.2	1.2	1.1	.0	.1
Other Nondurable Goods	499915	1.3	1.3	1.3	.0	.0
Nonmanufacturing	000060	60.0	59.7	58.9	.3	1.1
Contract Construction	200005	4.2	4.2	3.4	.0	.8
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (except U.S. Postal Service)	500005	3.0	3.1	3.2	-.1	-.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	600005	17.5	17.0	16.8	.5	.7
Wholesale Trade	650005	2.7	2.7	2.6	.0	.1
Retail Trade	652005	14.8	14.4	14.2	.4	.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	700005	5.3	5.3	5.3	.0	.0
Services and Mining	800055	10.7	10.9	11.2	-.2	-.5
Government	998008	19.1	19.1	19.0	.0	.1
Federal	998011	6.3	6.3	6.3	.0	.0
State and Local	998509	12.8	12.8	12.7	.0	.1

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Administration, based upon monthly reports submitted by selected employers in the Columbus area, which includes Chattahoochee and Muscogee Counties, Georgia, and Russell County, Alabama. The estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Proprietors, domestic servants, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded. Estimates based on 1982 benchmark.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

MACON SMSA

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Macon SMSA totalled 100,800 in November. The estimate rose 700 from October and 1,600 from November 1982. During the month, manufacturing declined 100 with most of the decrease in durable goods. Nonmanufacturing rose 800 with gains in construction, trade, services, and government. Transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged. Annually, manufacturing advanced 500 with increases in durable goods and nondurable goods. Nonmanufacturing added 1,100, with increases in most industry divisions. Transportation and public utilities recorded a loss of 300.

Manufacturing, at 16,500, declined 100 during the month and was up 500 from a year ago. During the month, durable goods was unchanged with a small increase in lumber and wood being offset by a decline in stone, clay, and glass products. A seasonal decline at a glass container plant accounted for most of the decline. Nondurable goods was unchanged with small fluctuations in all segments. Annually, durable goods increased 200 with a loss in stone, clay, and glass partially offsetting a gain in "other durable goods." Nondurable goods was unchanged with gains in food, textiles, and "other nondurable goods." Apparel and paper registered losses with chemicals remaining unchanged.

Nonmanufacturing, at 84,300, increased 800 from October and 1,100 from November 1982. During the month, construction, trade, services, and government recorded increases. Transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged. Most of the monthly increase occurred in retail trade because of seasonal hiring for the Christmas season. Annually, construction gained 400 with an increase in general construction being partially offset by a decline in special trades construction. Transportation and public utilities lost 300 with most of the decrease in motor transportation. Trade rose 800 with increases in wholesale and retail segments. Finance, insurance, and real estate and services had small increases. Government rose slightly with a gain in the federal segment and a decline in the state and local segment.

NOTE: Narrative written by Macon Area Analyst, Tom G. Matthews, (912) 744-6170.

MACON NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (000's)

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	NET CHANGE IN JOBS PREVIOUS MONTH	NET CHANGE IN JOBS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO
Total Nonagricultural Employment	000000	100.8	100.1	99.2	.7	1.6
Manufacturing	300005	16.5	16.6	16.0	-.1	.5
Durable Goods	300025	5.4	5.4	5.2	.0	.2
Lumber and Wood Products	324005	.5	.5	.5	.0	.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	332005	1.1	1.3	1.3	-.2	-.2
Machinery, except Electrical	335005	.2	.2	.2	.0	.0
Other Durable Goods	399915	3.5	3.5	3.1	.0	.4
Nondurable Goods	400015	11.1	11.1	10.8	.0	.3
Food and Kindred Products	420005	2.6	2.6	2.4	.0	.2
Textile Mill Products	422005	1.8	1.8	1.6	.0	.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	423005	1.6	1.6	1.9	.0	-.3
Paper and Allied Products	426005	2.1	2.2	2.2	-.1	-.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	428005	.2	.2	.2	.0	.0
Other Nondurable Goods	499915	2.8	2.8	2.6	.0	.2
Nonmanufacturing	000060	84.3	83.5	83.2	.8	1.1
Contract Construction	200005	3.8	3.7	3.4	.1	.4
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (except U.S. Postal Service)	500005	4.4	4.4	4.7	.0	-.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	600005	22.0	21.4	21.2	.6	.8
Wholesale Trade	650005	4.3	4.2	4.1	.1	.2
Retail Trade	652005	17.7	17.2	17.1	.5	.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	700005	6.1	6.1	6.0	.0	.1
Services and Mining	800055	18.1	18.0	17.9	.1	.2
Government	998003	30.0	29.9	29.9	.1	.1
Federal	948C11	16.9	16.9	16.6	.0	.3
State and Local	998509	13.0	13.0	13.3	.0	-.3

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Administration, based upon monthly reports submitted by selected employers in the Macon area, which includes Bibb, Houston, Jones, and Twiggs Counties. The estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Proprietors, domestic servants, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded. Estimates based on 1982 benchmark.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

SAVANNAH SMSA

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Savannah SMSA increased approximately 500 over the month. Manufacturing employment increased an estimated 100, and nonmanufacturing increased 300 over the month. Over the year, total employment is estimated to have increased 1,500.

Manufacturing employment increased 100 over the month. The durable goods sector experienced a negligible decline as most sectors remained stable. Nondurable goods increased an estimated 100; almost all of the gain in paper and allied products. The remainder of the industries remained stable.

Nonmanufacturing employment increased 300 over the month. Construction employment gained approximately 200 over the month. Building construction accounted for the majority of the gain with special trades contractors adding a smaller number to the overall gain. Heavy construction was the only loser with only a small amount being lost. Transportation and public utilities declined an estimated 300 over the month. Motor freight transportation declined about 100 over the month. Marine cargo handling dropped approximately 150 in employment over the month.

Wholesale and retail trade gained approximately 200 over the month. Both retail department stores and food stores experienced slight losses. Restaurants gained almost 200 in employment, and service stations gained slightly. All other sectors in the wholesale and retail area remained about the same. Services gained approximately 200 over the month. There were no significant gains or losses in any of the individual sectors.

Overall, employment in the Savannah SMSA appears to be heading toward normal levels.

NOTE: Narrative written by Savannah Area Analyst, James W. Taggart, (912) 944-2131.

SAVANNAH NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (000's)

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	NET CHANGE IN JOBS PREVIOUS MONTH	NET CHANGE IN JOBS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO
Total Nonagricultural Employment	000000	89.6	89.1	88.1	.5	1.5
Manufacturing	300005	17.2	17.1	16.4	.1	.8
Durable Goods	300025	7.9	7.9	7.4	.0	.5
Lumber and Wood Products, except Furniture	324005	1.1	1.2	1.2	-.1	-.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Prefabricated Structural Products	324305	.5	.5	.5	.0	.0
Transportation Equipment	337005	4.6	4.6	4.2	.0	.4
Other Durable Goods	399915	2.2	2.1	2.1	.1	.1
Nondurable Goods	400015	9.3	9.2	9.0	.1	.3
Food and Kindred Products	420005	1.9	1.9	1.9	.0	.0
Paper and Allied Products	426005	4.2	4.1	4.0	.1	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	428005	2.1	2.1	2.0	.0	.1
Petroleum and Coal Products	429005	.3	.4	.3	-.1	.0
Other Nondurable Goods	499915	.8	.8	.8	.0	.0
Nonmanufacturing	000060	72.3	72.0	71.7	.3	.6
Contract Construction	200005	5.2	5.0	5.1	.2	.1
Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities (except U.S. Postal Service)	500005	8.4	8.7	8.3	-.3	.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	600005	21.3	21.1	21.3	.2	.0
Wholesale Trade	650005	4.2	4.2	4.3	.0	-.1
Retail Trade	652005	17.1	16.9	17.0	.2	.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	700005	4.2	4.2	4.2	.0	.0
Services and Mining	800055	17.3	17.1	16.4	.2	.9
Government	998008	16.0	15.9	16.4	.1	-.4
Federal	998011	2.6	2.6	2.6	.0	.0
State and Local	998509	13.4	13.2	13.7	.2	-.3

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Administration, based upon monthly reports submitted by selected employers in the Savannah area, which includes Bryan, Chatham, and Effingham Counties. The estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Proprietors, domestic servants, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded. Estimates based on 1982 benchmark.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

SAVANNAH PRODUCTION WORKERS (000's)

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	NET CHANGE IN JOBS PREVIOUS MONTH	NET CHANGE IN JOBS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO
Total Manufacturing	300005	11.8	11.8	10.7	.0	1.1
Durable Goods	300025	6.0	6.1	5.1	-.1	.9
Nondurable Goods	400015	5.9	5.7	5.6	.2	.3
Selected Industries:						
Lumber and Wood Products	324005	.9	1.0	.9	-.1	.0
Paper and Allied Products	426005	2.6	2.5	2.5	.1	.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	428005	1.5	1.5	1.4	.0	.1
Transportation Equipment	337005	4.0	4.0	2.9	.0	1.1

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Administration, based upon monthly reports submitted by selected employers in the Savannah area, which includes Bryan, Chatham, and Effingham Counties. The estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Proprietors, domestic servants, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded. Estimates based on 1982 benchmark.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

SAVANNAH HOURS AND EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	SERIES CODE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS CURRENT MONTH NOV. 83	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS PREVIOUS MONTH OCT. 83	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS CURRENT MONTH YEAR AGO NOV. 82
Total Manufacturing	300005	$422.96	$415.71	$402.73	44.9	44.7	45.2	$ 9.42	$ 9.30	$ 8.91
Durable Goods	300025	393.38	385.88	364.71	44.2	44.0	44.1	8.90	8.77	8.27
Nondurable Goods	400015	453.80	446.74	436.57	45.7	45.4	46.1	9.93	9.84	9.47
Selected Industries:										
Lumber and Wood Products	324005	$281.16	$286.46	$236.38	44.0	44.9	40.2	$ 6.39	$ 6.38	$ 5.88
Paper and Allied Products	426005	566.29	565.80	565.92	49.2	49.2	52.4	11.51	11.50	10.80
Chemicals and Allied Products	428005	357.43	365.04	314.88	42.5	43.2	41.0	8.41	8.45	7.68
Transportation Equipment	337005	425.92	400.53	421.82	44.0	42.7	46.1	9.68	9.38	9.15

NOTE: These preliminary estimates were prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data exclude supervisory, sales, clerical, and other office personnel. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis, reflecting changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, as well as any premium pay for overtime and late shift work.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Georgia Department of Labor.

UNITED STATES AND GEORGIA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER

AREA AND EMPLOYMENT	PRELIMINARY NOV. 1983	REVISED OCT. 1983	REVISED NOV. 1982	CHANGE FROM REVISED OCT. 1983	CHANGE FROM REVISED NOV. 1982
UNITED STATES (Seasonally Adjusted)					
Total Labor Force	112,036,000	111,815,000	111,042,000	221,000	994,000
Employed	102,671,000	101,928,000	99,136,000	743,000	3,535,000
Unemployed	9,364,000	9,886,000	11,906,000	-522,000	-2,542,000
Rate	8.4	8.8	10.7	---	---
UNITED STATES (Not Seasonally Adjusted)					
Civilian Labor Force	112,147,000	112,042,000	110,855,000	105,000	1,292,000
Employed	103,018,000	102,659,000	99,379,000	359,000	3,639,000
Unemployed	9,129,000	9,383,000	11,476,000	-254,000	-2,347,000
Rate	8.1	8.4	10.4	---	---
GEORGIA					
Civilian Labor Force	2,689,382	2,696,212	2,679,732	-6,830	9,650
Employed	2,503,430	2,503,395	2,466,593	35	36,837
Unemployed	185,952	192,817	213,139	-6,865	-27,187
Rate	6.9	7.2	8.0	---	---
ALBANY SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	52,671	53,020	52,796	-349	-125
Employed	47,570	47,697	48,057	-127	-487
Unemployed	5,101	5,323	4,739	-222	362
Rate	9.7	10.0	9.0	---	---
ATHENS SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	67,556	67,580	66,692	-24	864
Employed	63,668	63,502	62,139	166	1,529
Unemployed	3,888	4,078	4,553	-190	-665
Rate	5.8	6.0	6.8	---	---
ATLANTA SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	1,118,189	1,109,283	1,109,998	8,906	-8,191
Employed	1,052,599	1,040,435	1,037,308	12,164	15,291
Unemployed	65,590	68,848	72,690	-3,258	-7,100
Rate	5.9	6.2	6.5	---	---
AUGUSTA, GA.-S.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	135,234	133,857	138,800	1,377	-3,566
Employed	123,273	121,792	124,985	1,481	-1,712
Unemployed	11,961	12,065	13,815	-104	-1,854
Rate	8.8	9.0	10.0	---	---
COLUMBUS, GA.-ALA. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	88,280	87,612	89,181	668	-901
Employed	80,890	80,135	80,439	755	451
Unemployed	7,390	7,477	8,742	-87	-1,352
Rate	8.4	8.5	9.8	---	---
MACON SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	108,749	108,142	108,675	607	74
Employed	100,529	99,725	100,677	804	-148
Unemployed	8,220	8,417	7,998	-197	222
Rate	7.6	7.8	7.4	---	---
SAVANNAH SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	97,924	97,657	98,681	267	-757
Employed	89,898	89,361	90,101	537	-203
Unemployed	8,026	8,296	8,580	-270	-554
Rate	8.2	8.5	8.7	---	---

Includes nonagricultural wage and salary employment, self-employed, unpaid family and private household workers, and agricultural workers. Persons in labor disputes are counted as employed. The use of unrounded data does not imply that the numbers are exact. Georgia and SMSA data have not been seasonally adjusted.

Published in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, by Georgia Department of Labor, Labor Information Systems.

AUGUSTA SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS	PRELIMINARY NOV. 1983	REVISED OCT. 1983	REVISED NOV. 1982	CHANGE FROM REVISED OCT. 1983	CHANGE FROM REVISED NOV. 1982
AUGUSTA, GA.-S.C. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	135,234	133,857	138,800	1,377	-3,566
Employed	123,273	121,792	124,985	1,481	-1,712
Unemployed	11,961	12,065	13,815	-104	-1,854
Rate	8.8	9.0	10.0	---	---
RESIDING IN GEORGIA					
Civilian Labor Force	91,265	90,285	93,035	980	-1,770
Employed	83,585	82,671	84,735	914	-1,150
Unemployed	7,680	7,614	8,300	66	-620
Rate	8.4	8.4	8.9	---	---
RESIDING IN SOUTH CAROLINA					
Civilian Labor Force	43,969	43,572	45,765	397	-1,796
Employed	39,688	39,121	40,250	567	-562
Unemployed	4,281	4,451	5,515	-170	-1,234
Rate	9.7	10.2	12.1	---	---

COLUMBUS SMSA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS	PRELIMINARY NOV. 1983	REVISED OCT. 1983	REVISED NOV. 1982	CHANGE FROM REVISED OCT. 1983	CHANGE FROM REVISED NOV. 1982
COLUMBUS, GA.-ALA. SMSA					
Civilian Labor Force	88,280	87,612	89,181	668	-901
Employed	80,890	80,135	80,439	755	451
Unemployed	7,390	7,477	8,742	-87	-1,352
Rate	8.4	8.5	9.8	---	---
RESIDING IN GEORGIA					
Civilian Labor Force	70,187	69,645	71,109	542	-922
Employed	64,990	64,405	65,348	585	-358
Unemployed	5,197	5,240	5,761	-43	-564
Rate	7.4	7.5	8.1	---	---
RESIDING IN ALABAMA					
Civilian Labor Force	18,093	17,967	18,072	126	21
Employed	15,900	15,730	15,091	170	809
Unemployed	2,193	2,237	2,981	-44	-788
Rate	12.1	12.5	16.5	---	---

The Augusta Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Richmond and Columbia Counties, Georgia, and Aiken County, South Carolina. The Columbus Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Muscogee and Chattahoochee Counties, Georgia and Russell County, Alabama. Data have not been seasonally adjusted.

GEORGIA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BY METROPOLITAN AND NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE
PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER

RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS	PRELIMINARY NOV. 1983	REVISED OCT. 1983	REVISED NOV. 1982	CHANGE FROM REVISED OCT. 1983	CHANGE FROM REVISED NOV. 1982
GEORGIA TOTAL					
Civilian Labor Force	2,689,382	2,696,212	2,679,732	-6,830	9,650
Employed	2,503,430	2,503,395	2,466,593	35	36,837
Unemployed	185,952	192,817	213,139	-6,865	-27,187
Rate	6.9	7.2	8.0	---	---
METROPOLITAN RESIDENCE					
Civilian Labor Force	1,653,512	1,642,439	1,649,398	11,073	4,114
Employed	1,546,519	1,531,255	1,532,392	15,264	14,127
Unemployed	106,993	111,184	117,006	-4,191	-10,013
Rate	6.5	6.8	7.1	---	---
NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE					
Civilian Labor Force	1,035,870	1,053,773	1,030,334	-17,903	5,536
Employed	956,911	972,140	934,201	-15,229	22,710
Unemployed	78,959	81,633	96,133	-2,674	-17,174
Rate	7.6	7.7	9.3	---	---

The sum of the Georgia part of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) includes the Catoosa, Dade and Walker County part of the Chattanooga SMSA but excludes the Aiken County, South Carolina, part of the Augusta SMSA and the Russell County, Alabama, part of the Columbus SMSA.

According to BLS definition, employed persons consist of individuals 16 years of age or older who: (1) did any work for pay or profit during the survey week; (2) did at least 15 hours of unpaid work in a family operated business; (3) were temporarily absent from their regular jobs because of illness, vacation, bad weather, industrial dispute or various personal reasons.

According to BLS definition, unemployed persons consist of individuals 16 years old or older who: (1) did not have a job during the survey week but were available to work and actively seeking work; (2) were not working and who were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; (3) were not working and who were waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

By definition, those persons previously employed in industries covered under state unemployment insurance laws consist of: (1) current unemployment insurance claimants; (2) persons disqualified from receiving benefits for nonmonetary reasons because they quit or were discharged for cause, but otherwise would have been eligible; (3) claimants whose benefits have been exhausted; (4) persons who either filed claims late or did not file.

Those major industrial/occupational groups not required under law to be covered by unemployment insurance consist of some nonprofit organizations, some farm workers, some government workers, some domestics, nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Cost $257.47
Quantity 1,300